Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 55 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, February 14, 1794. [Whole No. 513.]

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House
AND LOT OF LAND,
IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

Dally's Hotel.
GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. dem

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures set, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&sftf

THE Trustees of an Academy, or any individual wishing to engage a person to superintend the Education of youth, in the course of studies usually adopted in Academies, or any branch of business requiring similar qualifications, may open a communication with a person willing to be employed a few years (for a generous compensation) by writing (letters to be post paid) to Mr. JOHN FENNO, Philadelphia.

☞ *Printers to the Southward would possibly oblige some of their friends, by inserting the foregoing a few times in their papers.*

February 8. d1w

City Commissioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendance of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleansing, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-street to the north side of Walnut street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry street

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine street.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MEASE, *Clerk.*

N B. The carriage way in Market-street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.

From the American Minerva.

SUABILITY OF STATES.

I have, in my preceding remarks, exhibited a *moral* view of this question in the abstract. A single and summary argument decides it in a few words, The *perfection* of government is to render as *perfect* as possible the *moral* system. *States* or *Sovereignties* are artificial or corporate persons, and as such, capable of moral right and wrong. To render any system of morals complete, every person, whether *natural* or *artificial* should have *equal rights*, *equal remedy for injuries*, and an *equal power of resisting injury* or *demanding right*.—If there is an individual in society, a natural person, who is not as subject to *all* the laws of the society, as every *other* individual, his situation is raised above that of his fellow-citizens, and he has the power of exercising over them some acts of tyranny. If there is one person who is *not* compellable to answer the demands of his neighbors, he is or may be a tyrant over them; for when men depend on the discretion or integrity of another for justice, they depend on his mere will and pleasure; and this is precisely the dependence of *slaves* on a *master*—the dependence of a *Turk* on the *Grand Sultan*. It matters not whether this person, who is exempt from the ordinary compulsion of law, is a natural person, an individual of the society, or an artificial person, a corporate body. It matters not whether this person is a city, a *subordinate corporation*, or the *sovereign body politic*.—The argument is conclusive in either case. Wherever there are two persons capable of having *rights* and *duties*; capable of *contracting* with each other; to render their *social*, *moral* and *political* state perfect, they must be on equal terms, *quod hoc*; that is, so far as the contract extends.

Now if *one* of the contracting parties is compellable to fulfil his stipulations, and the other *is not*; in the name of reason and common sense, let me ask, where is the equality of their rights? The opposers of the suability of states are challenged to answer this question.

If then in our republican governments, there is any power, either natural or artificial which claims and enjoys the prerogative of doing justice to others, or not, at its *sovereign will* and *pleasure*, that power is so far *despotism*; and the persons over whom that power *does* or *may* exercise its prerogative, are so far *slaves*.

The reason is not pointed to the single question as it respects the several states of America; it is applicable to the United States so far as they form a *sovereignty*; and to all sovereign states on earth. And I am perfectly satisfied that it is a *perfection of republicanism*, reserved for a more enlightened period of the world, that free sovereign states shall, in all contracts or stipulations, with individual citizens, whether natives or foreigners, place themselves, with respect to the administration of justice, on a footing with individuals, render themselves suable in courts of justice, and make provision for carrying into effect process and execution against themselves. It is *pride*, a haughty and domineering principle of the old world, that would contend for the right of states to exercise an *uncontrolled discretion*, which is often mere *arbitrary will* and *power*, in the distribution of justice towards private citizens.

Nor can I pass over the reflections cast on the judges of the supreme court of the United States, for their decision on this question. The clear explicit phraseology of the constitution, one would think, might save them from the *sneers* of certain gentlemen, in high stations, who, in derision, pronounce them *learned*.—But when we consider the *republican sin* of the decision, we may be astonished at the *blindness* of opposition. Never did the judges of that court deliver an opinion so perfectly *republican*, so perfectly recognizing the *equal rights of man*, so perfectly hostile to the proud domineering spirit of *arbitrary will and pleasure*, as when they pronounced the states to be *compellable* to answer the demands of individuals. This decision alone might refute the charge of aristocracy, so liberally bestowed on those gentlemen. It is not *republicanism* but monarchy and aristocracy that contend for the dangerous power of doing as they please, with individuals. Republicanism descends from the *throne of arbitrary will and pleasure*, and offers herself, on a footing with her citizens, a defendant as well as plaintiff, in the tribunals of justice.

What a strange absurdity do men indulge, when they zealously contend for an *arbitrary power* in many hands, which they tremble at, in the hands of *one* man! Is power the less to be dreaded, because it has changed hands? If I have any idea of despotism, it is *most dreadful* in the hands of a *large body of men*. Legislative powers in the hands of many, lose their danger in the *interest* which legislators have in the laws—They themselves are subject to the laws which they enact for the public. Here is an ark of safety. But in decisions of the state between *individuals* and *itself*, where is the principle that can control the narrow, partial, selfish, prejudiced views of man? Will universal integrity ensure justice? Will reputation, where no man can be accused, guarantee a *uniform*, *impartial administration* of justice? Will *honor* always triumph over private passions, secret prejudice and motives of interest? Let any man lay his hand upon his breast, while he reasons on this subject, and while he reviews the *proceedings* of our legislatures towards individual suitors for justice; and say, if he can, that a man's *rights* are safe in the hands of *discretionary sovereign power*.

Objections to be answered in a future paper.

Mr. FENNO,

THE enclosed animadversions on a publication under the Signature of Gracchus, which appeared in the General Advertiser on Monday the 10th inst. were sent to the Editor of that paper yesterday for publication—He has since returned the manuscript—with a declaration that the reflections on the French Minister, are inadmissible!!—It is in vain that Mr. Bache should pretend, that it is proper to avoid reflections on a person, who, he says, is not accountable to the American people; for if that person intrudes himself into American politics, and by himself, or his creatures attempts to impose on the public mind in the Newspapers, no good reason can be assigned why his conduct should escape censure.

Philad. Feb. 12. A. B.

For the General Advertiser.

Mr. BACHE,

"THERE are Hypocrites in Politics as well as Religion:" Men who, under a mask of profession, conceal principles most opposite to it. Such a canting hypocrite I take your correspondent Gracchus to be. He pretends an attachment to Liberty and Republican principles—nay, which is more impudent still, he pretends to understand them; yet like a true son of Ambition, grasps at controuling, singly, the opinion of almost four millions of freemen. Disguised as a democrat, and united with a junto of similar complexion, he would no doubt gladly obtain the direction of the public measures for himself and his creatures. With this view they continually attempt to vilify the officers of our government, the worthy objects of republican confidence & aprobation; & obtrude their impertinence upon the public eye, under a pretext of being the friends of the people; of that very people who would scarcely, perhaps, chuse them for Constables, much less the Watchful Centinels of their most precious interests.

The envious Philippic of Gracchus, who mistakes the impudence of faction for republican freedom, is directed against the most dignified and unexceptionable public character which ever conducted the administration of any government. He attempts, almost sacrilegiously attempts, to rob our beloved President of as well-earned laurels, as ever adorned a human brow.

From the particular charges exhibited by that malevolent incendiary, one would suppose his performance to be the desperate effort of a disappointed man, or some of his satellites of mischief, sufficiently known in America.

By such insidious methods, he hopes, to shake the public confidence in their Chief Magistrate, But let him, whoever he be, know; let him hear it from a plain citizen and as stauch a republican as he *pretends* to be; that the President of the United States is the choice of American Citizens; that they have viewed his civil administration with the same admiration and delight, which filled their hearts when he became the instrumental Saviour of their country at the head of its embattled youths; that he lives in their hearts; and that a stroke impinging against him, the

public Repreſentative, vibrates thro' the feelings of every real American citizen in the remoteſt corner of the United States, who feels himſelf perſonally inſulted thereby. Let Gracchus, let his abetters know, that thouſands and ten thouſands in this extenſive country, cheriſh the name of Waſhington, as the vital blood which animates their hearts. Let theſe men know that the envenomed ſhafts of envy which they aim at this unſullied character, will fall, like arrows ſhot againſt the ſun, with vengeful force upon their own heads. Let them know that the people of America, are men of principle, of ſteady character and the moſt ſolid judgment; that they do not change their opinions, men and manners with every moon; and that they ſubject neither the heads of their deſerving citizens to the bloody Guillotine of France, nor their fame to the unceaſing guillotine of malicious pens.

Having yielded thus far to the emotions of an indignant, honeſt heart, rouzed by its attachment to liberty, which has been wounded in the character of her firſt-born Son, I can proceed the more patiently to conſider the production of Gracchus, in ſome detail, and offer a few ſtrictures upon it.

His general poſitions in the beginning are true in themſelves, but without an object at this day. They are certainly inapplicable to the caſe, with which he connects them. He ſeems, either not to underſtand, or not to diſtinguiſh between an "*implicit* reliance upon influential men; and a *generous confidence* in thoſe ſervants of the public, whoſe fidelity has been ſeverely tried on many important occaſions, & proved incorruptible. Unequivocal proofs of the moſt inviolable integrity directed the choice of America to the Preſident of the United States; and *continued experience* confirms their *opinion* of his merit. His eminent capacity for executing important truſts and his unparallelled fidelity have united all generous, judicious, noble ſpirits in his favor.

This has called him repeatedly and unanimouſly to that conſpicuous poſt in which he ſo worthily repreſents the ſovereignty of the American States.

He is the people collectively; for he is choſen by their ſuffrage; to ſpeak in their name; to act with their power; and to manage with ſingular reſponſibility certain ſpecified and important concerns of the government, on their behalf. He is thus a ſovereign not *of* the people, but *for* the people, to tranſact *our buſineſs* with foreign ſovereignties, and to carry into execution the public will, lawfully expreſſed. This kind of ſupremacy he has obtained by the only legitimate title, the OPINION, the KNOWLEDGE, the CHOICE of the people. And will Gracchus dare to ſay, that the opinion, the will of the people thus largely collected, ought not to prevail? Will he avow ſuch a ſentiment and yet, with unbluſhing front, pretend to republicaniſm? Will he impertinently ſuppoſe for a moment, that we ought to ſubmit *our* opinion to *his*, and withdraw *our* confidence from the man of our hearts, to place it—upon whom? Enlightened fellow-citizens! upon whom? upon ſome diſguiſed foe to our liberty, happineſs, and peace; ſome dark aſſaſſin, whoſe beſt ſecurity is—his unknown name!! To mention this monſtrous phenomenon, as a poſſible event, even in our æra of political wonders, is to expoſe it to the moſt expreſſive contempt.

The alluſions to Tuſcany and Rome are the wildeſt imaginable. Can ignorance itſelf ſuppoſe, or is prejudice hardy enough to ſuggeſt a parallel between George Waſhington, the firſt of men, and the artful Coſmo, the bloody and terrific Sylla, or the ambitious Cæſar? between power committed in truſt by frequent, unbiaſſed choice, and power aſſumed and indefinitely exerciſed, thro' the inſidious arts, or the military force devoted to the ambitious will of thoſe deſpots? between an enlightened and comparatively virtuous nation, in the youth of freedom; and people enervated by luxury and ready to ſubmit their ſervile necks to the firſt maſter who was bold enough to command them or rich enough to purchaſe their proſtration, by furniſhing unbounded entertainments and expenſive raree-ſhews?

As Gracchus has erred egregiouſly in the application of ancient facts to the preſent ſituation of America, ſo he is not leſs miſtaken in his interpretation of the recent governmental acts of the Preſident, which he has ſpecified, and which he affirms to have been "incompatible with the ſpirit of a free government."

The diſmiſſion of Du Plaine from his conſular functions for a daring outrage upon the authority of this country, a fact authenticated by the cleareſt evidence, was an act the moſt ſalutary in itſelf, the moſt neceſſary from its circumſtances, and performed in a conſtitutional manner by the Preſident, who in all ſuch public tranſactions, is the *only* organ to expreſs the National will. To talk of a trial by jury in a caſe of that ſort, is a weak attempt to miſlead by the ſound of words; and is juſt as ridiculous as to expect that the Indians ſhould be tried by a jury before Gen. Wayne ſhall treat them as enemies; or Great Britain, before Congreſs had diſcuſſed Mr. Madiſon's Reſolutions. Yet Gracchus aſſerts that this neceſſary ſeverity was 'an outrage upon the trial by jury,' which in fact, as has been ſhewn, was not applicable to a circumſtance of that nature; and that 'the Conſul's conduct was *ſub judice*, when the proclamation declared his guilt,' nay further, he inſinuates, that a jury of our country *acquitted* him in the very inſtance wherein the proclamation paſſed ſentence upon him. Is this fact? Or is it not a groſs miſrepreſentation calculated to deceive the unwary? If Du Plaine was tried by a jury at all; was it not with regard to a queſtion of property or damages; altogether diſtinct from the public breach of the peace, for which his exequatur was revoked? Does this writer ignorantly or inſidiouſly thus confound theſe two different objects?

The ſame ignorance or inſidious deſign, has induced Gracchus, to ſeparate, as Mr. Genet alſo uſually does, the people of America, from their government.—This he has attempted in his ſtatement of Henfield's caſe, as well as that of Du Plaine. But, as well might the body be diſtinguiſhed from its form, or matter from its colour and ſhape, as under *our conſtitution*, the people and their government be ſeparated. How long time will theſe unfledged republicans require, to learn, that our government is the appointment of the people themſelves, their oſtenſible repreſentative; and the organ whereby they expreſs their will? Surely the general voice of counties, cities and towns, in various parts of America, in favour of the Preſident's official conduct, is a decided proof that there is no repulſion between the people and their own conſtituted authority; as falſely aſſerted by Gracchus from the proceedings of one or two uninformed juries: and the tremendous reſolves of a county or two in Virginia, buried in ignorance of what paſſes in the political world, except what they receive thro' the partial medium of a diſappointed party!*

The firmneſs and wiſdom with which the Preſident baffled the repeated attempts of Genet to diſturb our happineſs and peace, have been decidedly and honorably approved by Congreſs. The '*dignity*' and *candor* of that Miniſter is ſufficiently obvious to all, who compare his unqualified declarations on his firſt arrival in America, with his ſucceeding and *avowed* attempts to involve us in war; and thoſe public inſtructions which he afterwards pulled out of 'his pocket' as the *French interpretation* of the treaty. His factious and intemperate conduct, and his 'undiſguiſed' impertinence, not ſo much to the Preſident as an individual, or to the delicate ſenſibilities of ſome imaginary court, as to the 'Sovereign and independent Republic of America,' in her Repreſentative or Chief Magiſtrate, has involved him in juſt ſuſpicion, and degraded him into an object of juſt contempt. Finally the affair of the Southern Sicarii, who have received commiſſions from him to commit the peace of their country with Spain, and his wretched explanation of that dark buſineſs has finiſhed his career, and rendered him an odious object of abhorrence. The palliative complaints therefore of Gracchus upon the ſubject of this, almoſt, exminiſter of France, and his coarſe reflections upon the worthieſt Magiſtrate in all the world; are nothing but the effuſions of a fretted and cankered heart, and deſerve nothing but indignant reproach, from every honeſt man.

To conclude, though I diſlike and reprobate the language and the deſign of Gracchus, I am neither 'a ſlave nor a tyrant.' I have not tameneſs for the one, nor power and influence, nor congeniality enough with Gracchus, Genet or hollow democrats of any party, for the other. I have no more connexion with the Preſident or the officers of government, than the moſt remote or obſcure of our fellow-citizens in the wilderneſs. I never attended a levee, becauſe no buſineſs called me there; and have never ſeen Mr. Hamilton or Gen. Knox, ſince their reſidence in this city. My feelings as a free citizen, on reading the ſlander of Gracchus, have been my ſole prompters upon the preſent occaſion. Urged by theſe, I have attacked the ſlanderer in the ſtile he deſerved, and leave him to his fate with the public.

A. B.

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* *Amelia county, the reſolves of which were publiſhed; I believe alſo, re-publiſhed in our newſpapers; and which ſpeak ſo loftily about Citizen Genet, and ſo pointedly againſt Mr. Hamilton, is the native place, and the uſual reſidence of Mr. G—s. Albemarle, which paſſed ſimilar reſolves, contains Mr. J————n's ſeat.*

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

January 25.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions.

Mr. Clark obſerved that having made a calculation of the time which had already been expended in the diſcuſſion of this buſineſs, he found it amounted to ſeven days—He believed no legiſlative body ever before conſumed ſo much time in deliberating on one ſubject—he hoped therefore, the committee would come to a vote immediately—any further expence of time he ſaid would be to no purpoſe, and would be diſgraceful to the legiſlature.

Mr. Hillhouſe in replying to Mr. Clark ſaid that it was the right of every gentleman to aſſign the reaſons for his public conduct if he ſaw proper, for his part he did not wiſh to conſume much of the time of the committee—he was not in the habit of making long ſpeeches—and tho' he could not charge the member laſt up with exhauſting the patience of the houſe, yet he never failed of exerciſing a right which he now appeared to wiſh to deprive others of—but notwithſtanding the remarks of the gentleman, Mr. Hillhouſe ſaid he thought it his duty not to give a ſilent vote on a ſubject of ſuch magnitude—he had heard with pleaſure, and had been much inſtructed by the obſervations that had been made, and wiſhed to hear what further might be ſaid on a ſubject that might effect the moſt important intereſts of his country—For ſome time paſt he had, from his own obſervation, from the high price which our produce had borne, and the great demand there had been for it in the markets, from the preſſing demand for ſeamen, and from the concurrent teſtimony of merchants, and people of every occupation, been lead to believe, that the commerce of the United States was in a moſt proſperous train—he had no reaſon to ſuſpect his opinion till thoſe reſolutions were brought forward—They ſurprized him the more, as coming from a quarter of the country, from which he left expected any thing of the kind—and from which, only two ſeſſions ſince oppoſition was made to meaſures which had the ſame object in view, ſo far as reſpects the encouragement of navigation and manufactures, becauſe it was ſaid, that ſuch encouragement, tho' it operated to the advantage of the eaſtern, was a direct tax on the ſouthern ſtates—this made him leſs ſolicitous at that time, to urge meaſures that might have an unequal operation on the different parts of the union.—What great event has turned up ſince, to work this extraordinary change? He ſuppoſed the gentleman muſt have diſcovered ſome great impoſitions and embarraſſments on our trade, which had eſcaped his attention, he had therefore liſtened with great attention, to hear them pointed out—as to *theories*, he thought they ought not to be attempted, but in extreme caſes, unleſs the object was important, and its attainment certain; he had enquired into the reſtrictions laid by Great-Britain, on the commerce of the United States, and from that enquiry, as well as from the report of the Secretary of State, he found that the ſame reſtrictions are laid on other nations, that there is no marked diſtinction againſt us, but that the United States enjoyed many, and great advantages over other nations—He thought it unneceſſary to go into a particular detail of thoſe advantages, as the other gentleman had already done it. He therefore was of opinion, that to adopt the meaſure now under conſideration, would be hazarding thoſe advantages for the uncertain chance of obtaining ſomething which was only in proſpect. A gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Giles) had mentioned the diſcriminating favoritiſm of Britain, to other neutral powers, viz. Denmark and Sweden, which was the only inſtance that even the ingenuity of that gentleman, ſagacious in finding out difficulties, could point out in the navigation laws, or commercial regulations of Great-Britain, in which any diſcrimination was made to the diſadvantage of the United States—and even that is not one of which we can complain; it was a regulation adopted in conſequence of her preſent ſituation, as being in a ſtate of war, and not for commercial purpoſes—the article complained of, is in theſe words: "That it ſhall be lawful for the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and privateers, that have, or may have, letters of marque againſt France, to ſeize all ſhips, whatever be their cargoes, that ſhall be found attempting to enter any blockaded port, and to ſend the ſame for condemnation, together with their cargoes, except the ſhips of Denmark and Sweden, which ſhall only be prevented from entering on the firſt attempt, but on the ſecond, ſhall be ſent in for condemnation likewiſe"—This article needs no other comment, or juſtification, than to read the remark of the Secretary of State, in his letter to the Britiſh Miniſter on this ſubject—"We had conjectured, but did not before certainly know, that the diſtinction which the inſtructions makes between Denmark and Sweden on the one hand, and the United States on the other, in the caſes of veſſels bound to ports blockaded, was on the principle explained by you, that it was yielded to thoſe countries by treaty, it is not unfriendly to refuſe to us, *becauſe, not yielded to us by treaty*. I ſhall not conteſt the right of the principle, as a right to its reciprocity neceſſarily reſults to us." And it is upon this ground, that our conduct in admitting French privateers and prizes into our ports, & excluding thoſe of Great-Britain, is juſtifiable; if then, the advocates for the reſolutions, cannot find out any inſtance in which Great-Britain has made diſcriminations to our advantage, and many inſtances are ſhewn, in which we enjoy advantages beyond the moſt favored nations; can we complain?

The United States have not a ſufficient number of ſhips to become the carriers of her own produce, and he much doubted whether the time was come when it would be for the advantage of the United States to extend their navigation ſo far as to anſwer that purpoſe; and ſhould an imprudent adoption of theſe reſolutions deprive us of Britiſh veſſels, our produce would periſh on our hands. Since we have not ſhipping equal to the carriage of our whole exports, we can ſurely find ſufficient employment for thoſe we have, independent of the trade to the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands; and tho' it would be a deſirable thing to be admitted into that trade, yet is that an object of ſo much importance, that we could be juſtified in hazarding the moſt important intereſts of our country to obtain it? If the advancement of our navigation and manufactures is the *real* object, why adopt the diſcriminating quality? Is it not putting us in the power of other nations, and giving them great advantages without an equivalent?

Since it is admitted that we do not enjoy any ſpecial advantage from any commercial treaty we now have—it is my opinion, that if any regulations are adopted they ought to be general—if any nation wiſhes for an exemption and will give us an equivalent we can ſecure it to them by treaty—if we ſecure to them the exemption by law, they will be under no inducement to grant it as an equivalent.—France whoſe intereſt is intended to be advanced has never come forward and requeſted ſuch a diſcrimination. Why then ſhould we do it unſolicited? Ought we to return the late generous and friendly conduct of Portugal, by extending the diſcrimination to that nation? The gentleman who brought forward the reſolutions ſeemed to be ſenſible of the impropriety of ſuch a meaſure, and therefore, propoſed to draw a line which ſhould exclude that kingdom; this would point the reſolutions ſo directly againſt Great Britain, that it would be much better to come out in an open and manly way and call her by name, than to do it in this indirect mode. He cloſed his remarks on this part of his argument, by ſaying that it was a queſtion that admitted of ſome doubt, whether the commerce of the United States was not at preſent in as proſperous a ſituation as was for the intereſt of the country; and, whether it would be for the general welfare to give

it a greater ſtimulus than it now had, ſo as to divert the young men and farmers ſons from other occupations and eſpecially that of agriculture, and by that means under the pretence of encouraging navigation, to do a real injury to America?

He ſaid he would now beſtow a few obſervations on the political conſiderations which are urged to induce the adoption of theſe reſolutions; and a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) has told us that three quarters of his arguments and inducements for adopting them are derived from that quarter. Say the gentlemen, the treaty of peace has never been complied with on the part of Great Britain: They excited a ſavage war on our frontiers, and Algerine depredations on our commerce.

Theſe are ſerious evils that readily addreſs themſelves to our paſſions, and any attempts to palliate or leſſen their influence, could not, he was ſenſible, meet with a very favourable reception. When we are, however, called upon to deliberate upon great national concerns, which involve both the honor and moſt important intereſts of our country, we ought to examine with the cool deliberate eye of a judge, and not under the influence of paſſion. That Great Britain has violated the treaty, does not admit a doubt, and that ſhe was alſo the firſt to violate; but if we look at home, ſhall we not have the candor to own, that we have alſo violated that treaty? Do not ſome of the public officers admit that we have? There are mutual complaints—and the Executive have put that in a train of negotiation—and as the various acts of the State Legiſlatures, the adoption of this government, which has opened the Federal Courts in an honorable manner to the claims of Britiſh ſubjects, has removed the principal ground of complaint againſt the United States. And the able and maſterly manner in which the Secretary of State has arranged and brought up the matter, he flattered himſelf would ſatisfy the court of Great Britain, and induce a full compliance with the treaty on their part, he thought the matter was reduced to ſuch a ſituation that ſhe could not withhold her compliance. A letter has been ſent to the Britiſh Court thro' her Miniſter on the ſubject, to which no anſwer has yet been received—and one gentleman has gone ſo far as to call the delay a *freſh inſult*.

He thought that candor required that we ſhould admit that the reaſon they had given for this delay had ſome wait.—Have not we ourſelves conſidered Great Britain as being in a very critical ſituation? Has not that in fact been the caſe? Have they not conſidered the government itſelf as being in danger? If a man's houſe was on fire, was it to be ſuppoſed that his attention could be engaged in regulating the mere unimportant concerns of his family? Surely no candid man will ſay that the government of Great Britain are very criminal for having delayed an anſwer to thoſe repreſentations, which have been forwarded from this country. It could not be expected that they would inſtantly lay aſide all their great national concerns, to decide upon them—it does not ſeem to have been expected by the executive.

He noticed in the Preſident's inſtructions to Mr. Pinckney—he was directed not to commit himſelf by ill timed or too ardent demands; he was to urge an anſwer as much as poſſible, without commitment, and on the firſt day of December, to give information of the ſtate in which the matter was. The time in which we might expect an anſwer, is not yet arrived. We ought to wait a reaſonable time—if the anſwer ſhould be unfavorable, and all hopes of ſucceſs from negotiation ſhould fail, and there ſhould be no proſpect of a compliance with the treaty on the part of Great Britain, it will then be time enough to bring the ſubject under conſideration. He wiſhed to have it fairly brought up unconnected with any other matter, and ſuch meaſures adopted as ſhould be judged beſt upon mature deliberation, and after deeply weighing every circumſtance. At preſent the ſubject appeared to him to be prematurely brought forward.

(To be concluded in our next.)

New Theatre.

ALL perſons holding ſhares by transfer, are requeſted to give notice to the Managers at the Theatre, on or before Monday morning the 17th inſt. at 10 o'clock, in order that Subſcribers Tickets may be provided. *Feb.* 14.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 14.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Friday, Feb. 14.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Otis their ſecretary, informed the houſe that the Senate have paſſed the bill for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons.

The houſe then proceeded in the conſideration of the report on the Delaware election.

The queſtion for agreeing to the clauſe which ſtates that John Patton is not duly elected to ſerve as a member being put, was carried in the affirmative, nearly unanimous.

The clauſe of the report which ſtates that Henry Latimer is duly elected, being put, a debate enſued—

The queſtion was at length determined by yeas and nays, 57 in favor of agreeing to the clauſe and 31 againſt it—Mr. Latimer was accordingly qualified, and took his ſeat in the houſe.

The Governor of New-Jerſey has, by proclamation, dated the 10th inſtant, appointed the 20th of next month, to be held throughout the State, as a day of Thankſgiving and Praiſe.

A correſpondent hopes, that the preſent *republican* Congreſs will, among other republican acts, bear a teſtimony againſt every practice, the offspring of monarchy. Birth-day celebrations are inconſonant with republicaniſm, and as ſuch ought to be proſcribed by every man who wiſhes to preſerve the purity of the principle—It is to be hoped, that the repreſentatives of the American nation, will not ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of their functions, by an adjournment, to act the part of *courtiers*. If ladies and beaux take a pleaſure in keeping up this farce, that they may have an opportunity to ſhew their fine cloaths, and diſplay a pretty form, foot, hand, or face, it cannot be ſuppoſed that the American Legiſlators are under the influence of ſuch frippery. *Gen. Ad.*

The chairman of the ſelect committee on the poſt-office law, yeſterday communicated to the houſe when in committee of the whole, a letter from the Poſt-Maſter-General, received ſince the report was drawn up, of which an extract follows:

The abuſes practiſed by means of printers' newſpapers, and the great and, for the moſt part uſeleſs burthen of them in the mails, induce me to ſuggeſt for conſideration *whether it will not be expedient to charge them with the ſame poſtage as thoſe of their ſubſcribers?* In this caſe we ſhould rid the mail of much *lumber* and make room for ſomething of *value*. The Printers in the few great ſea-ports receive large packets of newſpapers by every poſt, many of which they do not unfold. One of the Baltimore printers lately informed me that he makes no other uſe of moſt of them than to furniſh the neighboring ſhops with waſte paper. Hardly any one printer would then take more than ſix or eight newſpapers: now they receive from 30 to 50 or 60. Two years ago about 600 were received weekly at the Philadelphia Poſt-Office, for the printers of that city alone. If they are now charged with poſtage, the printers in half a dozen of the largeſt towns may, perhaps, agree on mutual exchanges, to the number of ſix or eight. The printers in other towns would probably content themſelves with the beſt papers printed in their own capital, and a couple from the ſeat of the general government.

Formerly Printers uſed to publiſh the liſts of dead letters *gratis:* now they demand and receive pay; and in the large offices this expenſe is conſiderable. In Philadelphia it amounts to a hundred dollars a year; though done at rates below the uſual advertiſing prices. This circumſtance *at leaſt leſſens* their title to the favor of receiving their papers free. If by means of the propoſed reſtriction the Printers' newſpapers were reduced (as they would be) four-fifths in number, it would be more practicable to expedite the conveyance of them; and *expedition* would much more than counter-balence the *expence*.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, Jan. 17.

"You will receive by General Gunn, an account of the melancholy and untimely death of our mutual friend Major Forſyth. That vile hypocrite Beverly Allen, of South-Carolina, the pretended Methodiſt Clergyman, whom you will recollect when you are told it is the one who debauched the daughter of his neighbor, (one of his brethren) and that almoſt in the preſence of his wife, was the monſter who added this to the liſt of his other abominable deeds. Forſyth was ſerving a civil proceſs upon him in favor of a citizen of this ſtate, when without the leaſt caution or threat, he diſcharged a piſtol at him, by which he died in 2 hours.—Allen immediately ſhut himſelf up, but it was with extreme difficulty that the magiſtrates could prevent the people of the town from tearing him to pieces—He was got to jail, where he is now in irons, and awaits his deſerved fate. You know the ſituation of the worthy family of our friend, who depended entirely on him for their ſupport, and are now entirely deſtitute; as he was in the ſervice of the United States, in an office which afforded but trifling emoluments, and had long and ably ſerved the public in the late war, would it not be poſſible to obtain ſome compenſation to his diſtreſſed family for ſo irreparable a loſs?"

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, February 5.

The THEATRE in this town was opened on Monday evening—The truly Republican Tragedy of GUSTAVUS VASA, the deliverer of his country, was honoured as the introductory performance.—The Houſe, as was to be expected, was filled, "from the loweſt note to the top of the compaſs;" and the decorum obſerved was characteriſtic of enlightened freemen.—The ladies in the boxes, confirmed the obſervation of the Poet, that "*beauty needs not the aid of ornament, but is when unadorned, adorned the moſt.*" The requeſt of the Maſter of Ceremonies, was univerſally complied with, and much benefit derived therefrom to the auditory.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Liverpool, to the friend in this city, dated November 11—*received yeſterday per the ſhip Lydia.*

"We have accounts this day, that the French have orders, and do capture, and ſend into port *all neutral veſſels*, either bound to from the ports of their enemies; for this purpoſe they have now ſeven large Frigates cruiſing between Cape-Finiſter and the Lezaro. American ſhips are now greater riſques than Britiſh veſſels, as no American ſhip coming home, can be appriſed of this late Order of the Convention. They have captured ſeveral Danes and Swedes, the only two nations they were not at war with."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Cheeſeman, who ſailed from Boſton for Philadelphia, the 27th of November, dated Charleſton (S. C.) Jan. 13.

"I arrived here after a paſſage of 46 days, with no proviſions of any kind, having been on ſhort allowance for 10 days, till we were reduced to half a pint of water a man, and half a biſquit between four.

"Seven days after I left Boſton, got ſoundings off the Capes of Delaware, in 15 fathom water, but unfortunately it came on to blow a heavy gale from N. E. and by E. which obliged me to get off immediately into deeper water.—But it continued to blow ſo ſevere, that I hove her too under a balanced reefed foreſail, to range off—this was 8 o'clock in the morning. A heavy ſea going, and it blowing terribly, I ſhipped a ſea, which entirely cleared the deck, waſhing overboard myſelf mate and boy; but by the bleſſing of God, I got on board again, and put the helm up, before my people got the mate aboard, who was 15 feet from the veſſel, but fortunately caught hold of the cable, and ſo was ſaved: But the boy we never ſaw after; his name is Joſeph Willcut. My paſſengers below received no material injury except being thrown from one ſide of the cabin to the other, notwithſtanding ſhe lay with her foreſail in the water, half way to the gaff, for four minutes. The fore-ſail ſplit, and then ſhe righted. In five days after, we got ſight of the Capes again, and was again blown off. This gale blew all my ſails to pieces. I have experienced eight of the moſt ſevere gales I ever knew, and was glad to arrive at any port. Having been preſerved moſt miraculouſly from ſhipwreck. It may be proper to mention that we ſhould all have periſhed after the firſt gale, had we not ſpoke a veſſel from Marblehead, the Captain of which generouſly and humanely ſupplied us with 40 gallons of water."

Extract of a letter from Savannah, January 29.

"Our harbor at preſent wears a more lively aſpect than it has for ſix months paſt; we have here two copper-bottomed merchant ſhips from Liverpool, armed for their defence as letters of marque, and a 32 gun Britiſh frigate, called the Huſſar, commanded by Rupert George, from a cruiſe, but laſt from Halifax.

"No doubt you have heard of the attempt made by the Negroes in ſome part of this ſtate to riſe, it was in Auguſta and its vicinity, on the 25th of Dec. and there was not a Negro to be found in the town, they having all aſſembled privately at ſome houſe in the ſuburbs, all armed; but ſomething of it being ſuſpected, Gov. Matthews ordered out the militia, and he at their head diſperſed the Negroes, and patrolled the town a whole night; by which precaution nothing was effected.

Departed this life the 6th inſt. aged 23 years, *William Heylegar*, Eſq. late of St. Croix—a gentleman of a moſt reſpectable family, and whoſe perſonal qualities and amiable diſpoſition, endeared him to all his acquaintance, and whoſe death they moſt ſincerely lament.

ARRIVED.

Ship	Wilmington, Magee,	Cadiz
	Alexander, Carpenter,	Savannah
	Lydia, Draymond,	Liverpool
Brig	Mercury, King,	Jamaica
	Nancy, Harris,	Liſbon
Schr.	Experiment, Bruce,	Kingſton
	Union, Lovett,	Peterſburg
	Atalanta, Skinner,	Bermuda
	Eliza, Fanning,	Charleſton
Sloop	Induſtry, Allen,	Frederickſburgh
	Hannah, Conklin,	Turks-Iſland

JAMAICA, *ſſ.*

An Act for giving validity in this Iſland to Probates to be taken, by certain Officers in the United States of America, of Deeds to be there executed, and alſo to Exemplifications of Wills there proved.

WHEREAS, ſince the ſeparation from the crown of Great-Britain of the late colonies, now called the United States of America, great inconveniences have ariſen to many of his Majeſty's ſubjects occaſionally reſiding in thoſe States, for want of a legal proviſion reſpecting the probates and acknowledgments of deeds executed in the ſaid States, and intended to operate in this iſland: For remedy whereof, we, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Aſſembly of this your Majeſty's iſland of Jamaica, humbly beſeech your Majeſty that it may be enacted; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the ſame, That, from and immediately after the paſſing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatſoever, which ſhall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and ſhall be proved by a ſubſcribing witneſs, or acknowledged by the party or parties, before any of his Majeſty's Conſuls or Vice-Conſuls reſiding in any of thoſe States, or before the Chief Juſtice of any of the ſaid States, or before the Chief Juſtice or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the ſaid United States, and certified under the ſeal of any of the ſaid States, or the ſeal of the ſaid United States, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law as if ſuch conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed, had been reſpectively proved or acknowledged before a Judge of any court of record in this iſland; any law, cuſtom, or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding:—Provided always, That in all caſes wherein the right or property of any woman under coverture is intended to be conveyed, ſhe ſhall be examined ſeparate and apart from her huſband, by the Judge who atteſts the probate, and the ſaid examination ſhall be certified in like manner as is practiſed in Great-Britain or in this Iſland.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the probate of any laſt will and teſtament, taken before any officer authorized to take probates of wills in any of the ſaid States, and exemplified under the ſeal of the State where ſuch probate ſhall have been taken, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law, as if ſuch probate had been taken before the ordinary of this iſland; any law, cuſtom, or uſage, to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Paſſed the Aſſembly this 12*th day of November*, 1793.

WILLIAM BLAKE, *Speaker.*

Paſſed the Council, this 14*th November*, 1793.

G. ATKINSON, *Cl. Council.*

I conſent, this 6*th December*, 1793.

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Vera copia extur. G. ATKINSON, *Sec.*

*** The American Printers are requeſted to publiſh this act in their ſeveral newſpapers.

This day is publiſhed,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, MARKET-STREET,

(Price a quarter dollar)

A ſhort account of ALGIERS,

Containing a deſcription of the climate of that country—of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, and of their ſeveral wars againſt Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the uſurpation of Barbaroſſa and the invaſion of the Emperor Charles V. to the preſent time; with a conciſe view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dtf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND SOLD BY

H. & P. RICE, No. 50, Market-ſtreet,

alſo, by BENJAMIN JOHNSON,

No. 147, Market-ſteeet,

(Price, bound, 6/6½)

Paul and Mary,

AN INDIAN STORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The Indian Cottage

From the French of M. de St. PIERRE.

"THE above Stories have been lately publiſhed, amongſt the works of a very different nature, by M. de St. Pierre, who reſided in the country which it deſcribes, and was well acquainted with the principal facts. Its ornaments are the Landſcape—the Climate—and the natural hiſtory of the Torrid Zone, obſerved with the eye of Taſte, and delineated with the eye of Philoſophical knowledge. It is a Paſtoral, of which the fable and the machinery may be ſaid to be equally real. To theſe are added, the pure vein of Moral Inſtruction, and the Sublime Ideas of M. de St. Pierre."

Feb. 1. d4t

Inſurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Inſurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the laſt ſix months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the firſt and ſecond inſtalments; and of one per cent per month on the ſums paid in anticipation of the third inſtalment, calculating from the firſt day of the month following that, in which theſe payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives, at the company's office, No. 119 ſouth Front-ſtreet, at any time after the 13th inſtant.

By order of the Directors.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Jan. 9. w&ſ1m.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. And that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,

JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

By order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-ſtreet,*

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the beſt ſenſe in the world.

THIS little book is written in a ſtile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all claſſes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has paſſed thro three impreſſions in the eaſtern ſtates, and many houſeholders deem it ſo uſeful as to purchaſe a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Juſt Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for ſale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, *Market ſtreet,*

A Large and Valuable

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NEW Annual Regiſter for 1792
European Magazine for the firſt ſix months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
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on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of eſſays
Varieof Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
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Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
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Hooper's rational recreations
Hiſtory of France, in 3 vols.
Curioſities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's hiſtory of Hindoſtan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's ſurvey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnſon
Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
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Armſtrong on diſeaſes of children
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Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
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Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
Haller's phyſiology
Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry.

Peale's Muſeum,

HAS Lately received a number of articles; among which are the following: That remarkable bird called the Cut-water, or ſciſſars-bill; The Avoſette, commonly called the Shoe-maker, becauſe of its bill reſembling a crooked awl—The Long-legs, commonly called the Black-bet, having perhaps the longeſt legs, in proportion to the ſize of the bird, of any of the feathered tribe—The Storm-finch, commonly called mother Cary's chicken—The Sea-ſwallow, and various Gulls; beſides a variety of Cranes, Curlews, Snipes, &c.

The ſcull of a Whale and one of its Vertebres.

An Indian hatchet made of chryſtal: It is curious that thoſe uninformed wild people, having very little knowledge of the arts, and being ignorant even of the exiſtence of iron and ſteel, ſhould be able to form ſuch hard ſubſtances into fanciful forms as this, and other Indian manufactures now in the Muſeum.

A lignified Quince: The ſpecimen ſhews what a remarkable effect a dry warm ſituation has on fruit. It is now about 8 years ſince it was gathered; and it was a real quince, now become wood, at leaſt in appearance.

Preſented by Mrs. Manſon of Charleſtown, S. C.—a tool uſed by the Otaheitans in making their bark cloth, by pounding the bark on this inſtrument of wood, it produces the ribs which reſemble threads: the perfectly ſtraight and equal lines made in this extreme hard wood, by men without the uſe of iron, are curious & wonderful.

Alſo, a rope made of graſs, part of the rigging of a veſſel of Kamſkatka.

Preſented by Dr. Hall, of Lewis-town, a Squib in ſpirits: when this fiſh was found, a number of ſtones were appended to ſtrings or ligaments that projected from the front of its head, which occaſioned a conjecture, as it is not furniſhed with ſufficient fins to reſiſt the violence of the tide and currents, that it faſtened with theſe ligaments on whatever it found at the bottom; ſo that the ſtones anſwered the purpoſe of anchors and the ligaments of a glutinous ſticky nature, that of cables. Some of the ſtones are in the ſame phial.

A collection of Minerals and other Foſſils are now diſplayed in drawers covered with glaſs and in a mode which will ſecure them from derangement. To each ſpecimen are affixed references to a book of deſcriptions. This management of ſpecimens of the Foſſil kingdom, renders this part of the Muſeum very convenient and ſatisfactory, and great attention will be paid to the ſyſtematical order of them, and in making the neceſſary eſſays of each: Alſo in giving in a conciſe manner, the various uſes they are applied to; thereby rendering them the more intereſting to the public.

A Living Elk, of 2 years old, is juſt received. By the account which monſ. Buffon gives of the Elk, it appears that he was not acquainted with this American animal; he particularly omits all notice of the curious apertures adjoining the eyes of this Elk.

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. late of Boſton, in the county of Suffolk, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all perſons intereſted, are deſired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame to the Subſcriber, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix of ſaid Eſtate: And all perſons who ſtand indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to ſettle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the firſt day of December next, will otherwiſe render it neceſſary for him to commence ſuits againſt them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requeſted to inſert this in their reſpective newſpapers, and forward their accounts for the ſame, to J. M

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the ſixteenth inſtant, to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each ſhare, being the dividend declared for the laſt ſix months.

By Order,

3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Adminiſtrator.

January 13. 2aw3w.

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED;

By THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe, in Second-ſtreet Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;

BY WHICH

The Different Sciences and Arts,

are digeſted into the form of

Diſtinct Treaties or Syſtems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, Hiſtory of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagaſcar, Magic, Magnetiſm, Malts, Hiſtory of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Maſonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are ſtill in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobſon, ſolicits the favor of the ſubſcribers to call or ſend for their volumes, that they may be ſupplied as early as poſſible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now preſented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect ſtate, ſome account of the reaſon of that imperfection ſhould be given. On the 8th of September laſt, the Publiſher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials deſtroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the preſent volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a ſupply of theſe could not be immediately obtained, he was under the neceſſity of publiſhing the volume without theſe TABLES; but hopes he ſhall be able to publiſh them with the next volume which is now in conſiderable forwardneſs.

The Publiſher embraces this opportunity of expreſſing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the ſame time he takes the liberty of repreſenting to ſuch of the ſubſcribers as are in arrears, the indiſpenſible neceſſity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as poſſible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the ſubſcribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and ſeveral volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different ſtages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of theſe trifles UNPAID lays the Publiſher under very ſerious embarraſſment, and deprives him of the uſe of many Thouſands of Dollars which at this time would be of very eſſential ſervice. For theſe reaſons the Publiſher finds himſelf under the neceſſity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to thoſe who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awtfJ.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

☞ *Terms of Subſcription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subſcriptions of perſons who reſide at a diſtance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

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